

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

* * *

JAMES M. DIDIER,

Plaintiff(s),

v.

NATIONSTAR MORTGAGE LLC, et al.,

Defendant(s).

Case No. 2:16-cv-02127-JCM-CWH

ORDER

Presently before the court are *pro se* plaintiff James Didier's motions for temporary restraining order (ECF No. 6) and preliminary injunction (ECF No. 7).

On September 8, 2016, *pro se* plaintiff filed a complaint "for unlawful eviction/lock out" and requested that a previous case be reopened. (ECF No. 1).

In the instant motion, plaintiff requests "a stay of any further actions taken place regarding the wrongful eviction and most importantly the trash out of 'property' 7145 W. Landberg Ave. Las Vegas, NV. 89178." (ECF No. 6 at 1). Plaintiff asserts that a stay of fourteen (14) days will allow him to present factual allegations in support of his request. (ECF No. 6 at 2).

Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65, a court may issue a temporary restraining order when the moving party provides specific facts showing that immediate and irreparable injury, loss, or damage will result before the adverse party's opposition to a motion for preliminary injunction can be heard. Fed. R. Civ. P. 65. "Injunctive relief is an extraordinary remedy and it will not be granted absent a showing of probable success on the merits and the possibility of irreparable injury should it not be granted." *Shelton v. Nat'l Collegiate Athletic Assoc.*, 539 F.2d 1197, 1199 (9th Cir. 1976).

1 “The purpose of a temporary restraining order is to preserve the status quo before a
2 preliminary injunction hearing may be held; its provisional remedial nature is designed merely to
3 prevent irreparable loss of rights prior to judgment.” *Estes v. Gaston*, no. 2:12-cv-1853-JCM-
4 VCF, 2012 WL 5839490, at *2 (D. Nev. Nov. 16, 2012) (citing *Sierra On-Line, Inc. v. Phoenix*
5 *Software, Inc.*, 739 F.2d 1415, 1422 (9th Cir. 1984)). “Thus, in seeking a temporary restraining
6 order, the movant must demonstrate that the denial of relief will expose him to some significant
7 risk of irreparable injury.” *Id.* (quoting *Associated Gen. Contractors of Cal. v. Coal. of Econ.*
8 *Equity*, 950 F.2d 1401, 1410 (9th Cir. 1991)).

9 The Supreme Court has stated that courts must consider the following elements in
10 determining whether to issue a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction: (1) a
11 likelihood of success on the merits; (2) likelihood of irreparable injury if preliminary relief is not
12 granted; (3) balance of hardships; and (4) advancement of the public interest. *Winter v. N.R.D.C.*,
13 555 U.S. 7, 20 (2008). The test is conjunctive, meaning the party seeking the injunction must
14 satisfy each element.

15 Additionally, post-*Winter*, the Ninth Circuit has maintained its serious question and sliding
16 scale test. *See Alliance for the Wild Rockies v. Cottrell*, 632 F.3d 1127 (9th Cir. 2011). “Under
17 this approach, the elements of the preliminary injunction test are balanced, so that a stronger
18 showing of one element may offset a weaker showing of another.” *Id.* at 1131. “Serious questions
19 going to the merits and a balance of hardships that tips sharply towards the plaintiff can support
20 issuance of a preliminary injunction, so long as the plaintiff also shows that there is a likelihood
21 of irreparable injury and that the injunction is in the public interest.” *Id.* at 1135 (internal
22 quotations marks omitted).

23 Here, plaintiff has failed to state any facts in support his motion, nor has he satisfied any
24 of the requisite elements under *Winter*. Plaintiff merely asserts that “irreparable damages
25 exceeding \$75,000.00 will increase as of fourth [*sic*] scheduled trash out date” and that he has the
26 right to present his facts to a jury. (ECF No. 6). Injunctive relief is an extraordinary remedy and
27 plaintiff has not met his burden to show that such relief is warranted.

28

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, and DECREED that *pro se* plaintiff's motion for temporary restraining order (ECF No. 6) be, and the same hereby is, DENIED.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that plaintiff's motion for preliminary injunction (ECF No. 7) be, and the same hereby is, DENIED.

James C. Mahan
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE